

BARKLEY AND ITS MAKERS

Wonderful Skill Displayed in Counterfeiting.

BONNELL'S COMPOSITE NOTE

Made of Six Thin Plasters, a Confederate Bill, and Part of a Good Dollar.

CHIEF WILKIE'S rooms in the Treasury building contain all kinds of counterfeit money, photographs of counterfeiters, tools with which some of the work was done, dangerous-looking weapons—pistols, dirks, knives—with which the counterfeiters endeavored to avoid arrest, and many other things of like character. These have been collected from time to time since the establishment of the Bureau, and volumes could be written about their histories.

One of the most perfect hand-executed counterfeit bills was made by a green Georgian, former named W. C. Bonnell, being a composition of six thin plasters, Confederate money, and a section of a one-dollar genuine greenback. These are so ingeniously wrought together as to make a seemingly perfect ten-dollar greenback.

Bonnell also made quite a quantity of silver money, and was getting rich, but got to imitating too freely the output of his illicit skill and gave himself away. He was sent up for five years, and said that when he got out he would confine himself to the legitimate business of making counterfeit money, and that he would not be caught again.

He expressed the opinion that the Government was against an honest man making an honest living.

Crafty Mand Elrod.

Mand Elrod, whose photograph shows her as being a not bad looking brunette, was the most unscrupulous and crafty counterfeit of the female persuasion that ever troubled the Secret Service men. She was a native of Missouri, and added to her accomplishments as a horse thief, robber, and all-round crook, that of counterfeiting. She was finally caught at the latter after having managed to borrow a young lady, which she claimed as her own, and her motherly devotions were such as to win the jury, and she was acquitted.

Negroes, Italians, and Chinese are the most numerous counterfeiters of coins, but their workings give the department comparatively little trouble when compared to having well executed bank notes.

It was in June, 1897, that it was discovered that duplicate numbers appeared on many of the 7.50 one-thousand-dollar United States bonds which had been redeemed by the Treasury Department. To see that there was consideration do not let the money be paid out, the Treasury for them to various large banks in New York and elsewhere.

A council of war was held to ascertain the cause of the duplications, if possible. Mr. Casheer, then chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Mr. Clark, superintendent of the Treasury, were forthwith ordered to appear before the committee of the Treasury. Mr. Clark declared that the bonds were genuine, and that they had been printed under his personal supervision.

Col. W. P. Woods, of this city, was then chief of the Secret Service, and he said that he was satisfied that some of the bonds were fraudulent, and that they had been printed from copper electro-plates.

He further said that he was convinced that the work had been done by William E. Brockway and his pals.

The Counterfeiters Caught.

The Treasury Department was greatly alarmed and offered a reward of \$25,000 for the arrest of the counterfeiters and the recovery of the plates. Chief Woods was told that the reward applied to his office as well as to outside detectives. It was not long before Chief Woods had Brockway, John B. Doyle, Charles Ulrich, and Charles Smith rounded up, recovering the plates.

The Government had a long and expensive suit at law in the United States court at New York, which was finally decided in its favor, and it obtained good money from the Treasury on the spurious 7.50 one-thousand-dollar bonds. After a bitter fight the Government succeeded in recovering nearly one million dollars, which was reluctantly yielded up by the bankers who had been gulled.

Never Got His Reward.

Colonel Woods never did get his reward, although he refused as long as the Secret Service in order to give all his time to running down and convicting the counterfeiters. He was paid \$5,000 on account by the Secretary of the Treasury, who told him to go to work and get a special appropriation from Congress for the balance.

He has been trying ever since to get his money, but has failed, although a bill to pay him passed Congress in 1898. There was always some hitch as to whether or not the plates from which the bogus bonds—perfect in execution—were printed were of copper-plated plate or copper, and it was not until some time last year that these plates were brought to the Treasury Department to be destroyed.

Whether this was done or not, very few can say, as a vigorous protest was made that they ought not to be destroyed until Congress had finally passed upon the claims of Colonel Woods. Metallurgist experts, chosen by Comptroller Porter, testified positively that the plates were of copper-plated plate, the product of the electric battery obtained from matrices, thus backing up Colonel Woods' assertion.

Attitude of Crooks.

The men mixed up in that 7.50 bond counterfeiting and the Government more trouble than any band of counterfeiters ever captured, unless possibly the Johnson gang.

Ulrich learning his trade in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and, being thoroughly familiar with the arts and methods of money-making, he executed his counterfeiters so well that they were thoroughly in circulation before they were discovered to be bogus. He served more than one term in Sing Sing, and

is now believed to be in Germany trying to live down his shady character, but that is something extremely difficult for a counterfeiter to do.

Charles Smith was a graduate of the American Bank Note Company, and one of the cleverest engravers this country ever produced. It was almost impossible to detect one of his notes from the genuine. No one but an expert could tell them simply perfect.

Brockway was not an expert at anything in the counterfeiting line save as a safe and shrewd player of a spurious game where returns of the genuine would be safe and quick. However, he could detect by touch good from spurious money, and he always worked his plans in such a way as to completely throw off suspicion.

All four were smooth workers and their methods of getting money in circulation were on the strictest business lines.

Brokers for the Gang.

Doyle was a resident of Chicago, and was the broker for the lay-out; Smith's home was in New York city; Brockway lived next door to the chief of the Brooklyn police, and Ulrich was a kind of a bird of passage, having no permanent place of abode. Smith would get off the notes, generally in the denomination of \$100, and deliver them to Brockway, who would go to Boston, Philadelphia, or some other city and deposit in some bank in the firm name of Brockway & Doyle.

The latter would be notified at Chicago of the deposit and he would at once proceed to the bank and draw out the money for amounts less than \$100, thus being sure that none of the counterfeit money deposited by his partner, Brockway, could be traced to him.

He kept up for a long while successfully, and when they were finally captured nearly \$50,000 in good money was found on the counterfeiters, and Brockway's entire manufacture was recovered, they being too shrewd to have it on their persons.

In Colonial Times.

Counterfeiters had a full swing in the days of Colonial and Continental money. They manufactured it by the train load, and they went far as to openly advertise where they could be bought. The business was commenced in the spring of 1777, and continued for more than two years, to the great discredit of the Continental currency. Congress being forced to call in the currency, the counterfeiters and urged the States to provide a sinking fund by raising \$15,000,000 in 1779, and \$5,000,000 annually for the next three years.

In the whole of the Continental currency, a man named Smith, who had been employed by Congress to engrave its bills, was the ring leader, and finally was forced to return to England.

Of course, even the originals were had enough in those days, but the counterfeiters were worse—just so the bills resembled to some extent was all that seemed to be necessary. It takes first-class work of counterfeiters to pass and change, and occasionally a bungled job will get into good circulation in some of the out-of-way places before detected.

ARMY ORDERS.

The general court-martial appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., September 4, 1891.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., at 10 o'clock a. m. tomorrow, or as soon thereafter as practicable for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it.

Detail for court—Capt. Joseph E. Kahn, corps of engineers; Capt. Edwin St. J. Greble, artillery corps; Capt. Wirt Robinson, artillery corps; Capt. Samuel G. Jones, Eleventh Cavalry; Capt. John M. Palmer, Fifth Infantry; Capt. Paul B. Malone, Twenty-seventh Infantry; Capt. Robert S. Abernethy, artillery corps; Capt. Edwin O. Sarrett, artillery corps; Capt. J. B. Dowling, artillery corps; Capt. Bertram C. Gilbert, artillery corps; Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, Seventh Cavalry; First Lieut. Thomas A. Frank, Second Cavalry; First Lieut. Frank C. Jewell, artillery corps; Capt. Nathan K. Averill, Seventh Cavalry, judge advocate.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Second Lieut. Tiltan Campbell, artillery corps.

Leave of absence for four months is granted Col. Eli L. Huggins, Second Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Frank E. Conner, Second Cavalry, January 15, 1902, is extended one year.

Major Ogden Rafferty, surgeon, United States army, and Capt. George J. Newgarden, assistant surgeon, United States army, are detailed as members of the board of medical officers appointed to meet at the United States General Hospital, President of the United States, for the examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the United States army.

United States army, and Capt. William H. Wilson, assistant surgeon, United States army, hereby relieved.

Capt. Frank E. Conner, quartermaster, Twenty-eighth Infantry, now at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for assignment to duty with recruits to be sent to the Philippine Islands.

JAPANESE COPPER MINES.

Ten Thousand Men and Women Employed on Them.

The total number of persons employed in various services at the Ashio mines and furnace is about 10,000, and their families make up a small city of 17,000. Of these 75 per cent have been born on the spot, and were their fathers and grandfathers, and some have never seen beyond the red hills which close on the village and mines. They are cared for by the proprietor, fed and sent to school until twelve years of age.

The village is a well-equipped hospital, in which the operatives and their families are attended without charge. Only men are employed below ground to mine and raise in this of eight hours each, while those employed at lighter labor work shifts of twelve hours. Women are employed at the light tasks, such as sorting and packing ore by hand, most of them being the wives of the miners.

The average pay per day for those engaged in manual labor is 13 cents in silver money and a stated quantity of rice and fuel, while the miners are paid by the quantity of ore extracted. The furnace and shaft men receive from 11 to 30 cents per day, and the women are paid 7 cents.—Engineering Magazine.

Big Phillips Brooks.

At the height of the busy holiday season, only a few days before Christmas, some years ago, a large man stopped at a counter in one of the big stores in Boston to make a purchase. As he stood waiting for his parcel in the bustling, hurrying crowd, a boy who he towered head and shoulders, a poorly dressed little girl came wandering by, crying bitterly. Turning quickly, the tall man stooped down and picked up the little trouble.

"I've lost my mamma, and I can't find her," she sobbed out.

Without a moment's hesitation he gently picked her up, and raising her carefully to his shoulder said: "Now, I am a very big man. You sit on my shoulder and you can see everybody in the room. In a few minutes you will either see your mamma, or I will find her."

Sure enough, in a short time the little one joyfully called out: "There's my mamma!" and at the same moment a small, shabby woman came hurriedly pushing through the crowd toward them.

"Oh, I thought I'd lost her," she said as she came up. "I've hunted everywhere and couldn't find her."

She reached up her arms and took the child, and with a gasp she recognized the mother who had been picked up by the tall man.

Brooks picked up his parcel and walked away.—Ladies' Home Journal.

CURRENT EVENTS IN ALEXANDRIA.

Plans for Travelers' State Convention Discussed.

SESSIONS TO BE HELD IN APRIL.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Jan. 25.—The local branch of the Travelers' Protective Association tonight held its regular meeting in the rooms of the Business Men's League, King and Washington Streets. Plans were discussed for entertaining the delegates to the annual State meeting of that organization, which will be held in this city April 25 and 26.

Emily Adams, an old and respected colored woman, was today found dead in her room at the residence of Mrs. Clara Leadbeater, on South Pitt Street, between Prince and Duke. This morning she did not rise at the usual hour, and a locksmith was summoned, who, after forcing open the door, found the woman dead. Heart disease is believed to have been the cause of her death. The deceased was a cook in the Leadbeater family for the past fifty-four years, and had administered to three generations.

The stockholders of the E. J. Miller Company held their annual meeting yesterday and re-elected the officers for the ensuing year: W. A. Smoot, president; R. W. Fuller, secretary. The officers with Messrs. Ashby Miller and L. E. Smoot constitute the board of directors.

The Columbia Liquid Air Company, of Washington was today granted a charter for the manufacture of liquid air, oxygen, etc. The sum of \$25,000 is named as capital stock, and W. J. K. of Washington, is president. C. C. Carlin is named as local attorney.

The funeral of Mrs. Harriet Humphries, wife of Mr. Lee Humphries, whose death occurred Thursday morning, took place at 3 o'clock this morning at her late residence, 513 Queen Street. Services were conducted by the Rev. Berryman Green, of Christ Episcopal Church. Interment was made in Union Cemetery.

James Mitchell, colored, who several days ago was sentenced to serve a term of five years in the penitentiary for entering the residence of Mr. George S. French, 105 North Alfred Street, and stealing an overcoat, was taken to that institution yesterday afternoon by a guard from the penitentiary.

Mrs. Mary M. Patterson, wife of Mr. James Patterson, messenger in the city council, died at her residence on South Royal Street between Prince and Duke Streets at 5 o'clock this morning of a lingering illness. Mrs. Patterson was the daughter of the late Thomas Kincaid. A husband and four small children survive her. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning from St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Mr. Augustus B. Swartz, who for some time past has been undergoing treatment at the Belle Haven Hospital for cancer, died at that institution today. Mr. Swartz was fifty-eight years of age, and came here from Philadelphia. He was an uncle of Messrs. Horace and J. K. Swartz, of the Washington Southern Railway, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Northern Railway Company of this city. His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

Miss Julia Sheehy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sheehy, of 561 South Columbia Street, died at the Bellevue Hospital at an early hour this morning. She was twenty-four years of age, and came here from Philadelphia. He was an uncle of Messrs. Horace and J. K. Swartz, of the Washington Southern Railway, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Northern Railway Company of this city. His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

Auctioneer S. H. Lunt today sold for Thomas J. Fannon, surviving trustee, a lot of land on the north side of Madison Street, between Columbus and Alfred, to the Mercantile Railway Building and Loan Association for the sum of \$800.

Clarence Sumnerville, colored, was arrested tonight by Special Officer Harding, of the Washington Southern Railway Company, on the charge of refusing to ride in the "Zim Crow" car and being disorderly while on the car. When arrested at the Washington Southern Railway, he was found on him. He is from Philadelphia, and was bound South. He will be released on the proper collateral in the morning.

The Alexandria Light Infantry fair, in Armory Hall, was well attended today. A number of Shriners in full dress were present, also representatives from several Catholic organizations. The voting contests for the different articles, becoming more and more interesting.

Thieves last night entered the poolroom at St. Asaph race track, in Alexandria County, and robbed a nickel-in-the-slot machine of between \$15 and \$20.

Robert J. Thomas has purchased houses 266, 268, and 270 North Columbus Street. This property belonged to the Hayes estate.

The Rev. J. W. Guy, grand chief Templar of Virginia, last night paid a fraternal visit to the local lodge, The Light Good Templars. This evening he lectured before that lodge in Sarcophaga Hall, on King Street. A number of members were present.

The Tramways of London.

Since the London county council took to buying and managing their own trams they have materially assisted the taxpayers with the profits therefrom. The report for the working of the municipal trams for the past twelve months shows that the "rates," as local taxes are generally called in England, have been "assisted" to the extent of \$345,000 by the profits of the past year an advance of \$145,000 over the assistance given in the same source during the previous twelve months. At present the London county council, which is made up of delegates from all sections of the great metropolis, and legislators on matters which are of greater scope than mere tram questions, owns all the tram lines on the north (or Strand) side of the Thames, and those on the south (or Surrey) side as well. The latter they own with a complete set of machinery, cars and employees, but the northern lines are at present leased to several companies at fixed prices, the total being a trifle over \$275,000 a year.—Exchange.

GREATLY ALARMED.

By a Persistent Cough, But Recently Cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Mr. H. P. Burleigh, a student at law in Greenville, S. C., had been troubled for four or five years with a coughing, which he says, "greatly alarmed me, causing me to fear that I was in the first stage of consumption." He had tried many remedies, but without success. Recently advertised, concluded to try it. New read what he says: "I soon felt a remarkable change, and after using two bottles of the twenty-five-cent size, was permanently cured." A persistent cough is one of the first symptoms of consumption, and his fear of that disease was well founded. He exercised good judgment in selecting a remedy, as this preparation is one of great merit and is famous for its cures. Henry Wholesale and Retail, and all druggists sell it.

The Washington Times.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1902.

Publication Office: CORNER TENTH AND D STREETS.

The Weather Indications.

Cloudy today and tomorrow, probably rain; fresh easterly winds.

TEMPERATURE.

Highest temperature, 4 p. m. 41

Lowest temperature, 6 a. m. 33

THE SUN AND MOON.

Sun rises... 7:20 A. M. | Sun sets... 5:05 P. M.

Moon rises... 8:33 P. M. | Moon sets... ..

TIDE TABLE.

Low tide ... 3:51 A. M. and 4:16 P. M.

High tide ... 9:49 A. M. and 10:05 P. M.

STREET LIGHTING.

Lamps lit today ... 5:52 P. M.

Lamps out tomorrow ... 6:20 A. M.

Avoid Vexatious Delays.

Take the Florida and Metropolitan Limited over the Seaboard Air Line, the short line to all Florida points, with Pullman dining room and compartment sleeping cars, dining, smoking, library and observation cars through to St. Augustine without change. Office, 121 Pennsylvania Avenue.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return, via B. & O. R. R.

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return, via B. & O. R. R., Saturday and Sunday.

January 25-26, tickets good returning until February 10th. Good on all trains except Royal Limited.

1902 STYLES IN PIANOS.

Superb Examples of Artistic Cabinet Work and Perfection in Tone and Action.

The skill of expert musical instrument makers and the craft and ingenuity of cabinet makers are both shown at their best in the modern 1902 Bradley pianos. These pianos are made in the most perfect of tone—elasticity of action and beauty of case work, command attention and admiration.

The Bradley Pianos are not sold through agents in Washington. The purchaser buys direct of the manufacturer—through their branch warehouse at 1225 Pa. ave.—thus paying no middlemen's profits and at the same time obtaining a "manufacturer's guarantee," which is stronger and more satisfactory than any guarantee that can be given by an agent.

In the homes of the higher officials, social and musical circles of Washington the Bradley Pianos reign supreme. Their excellent qualities of tone, touch, and durability are recommended to all who demand the best.

Bradley Pianos may be rented by the day, week, month or year at very reasonable rates—and whether one is renting or buying—one can make no mistake in selecting a Bradley.

HUDSON'S

HOUSEFURNISHINGS

10,000 Packages Best Toilet Paper, a Roll, 1c

10 to 12 A. M.

10 to 11 A. M.

11 to 12 A. M.

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